## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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all sums will be promptly transmitted. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines, will be nserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cants for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will qe charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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## Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba.

Convention met according to public notice. On motion of Thomas Ward, Esq., Col. Wheeler was called to the Chair, and T. J. Eccles and J. M. Newson were appointed Secretaries. On taking the Chair, Col. Wheeler stated the ob-

ject of the meeting, closing with a most eloquent appeal to the Democrats to stand firmly united in the

Wm. Lander, Esq. then arose, avowing his hearty concurrence in the object of the Convention, and expressing his regret that professional engagements prevented his continuance in the convention, and then offered A. W. Burton, Esq., to supply his place in the delegation; and, a motion being made to that effect, Mr. Burton's name was duly recorded as a delegate. Whereupon Mr. Lander retired.

On inquiry, it appeared that the delegations from Lincoln, Gaston, and Catawba, were in attendance; and the Lincoln delegates, having announced that they were instructed to vote for the nomination of Captain John F. Hoke for the Senate, Thomas Ward, Esq., on behalf of the Catawba delegation, arose and stated that Capt. Hoke was also the choice of Cawtaba, as unanimously expressed in their Convention; whereupon James H. White, Esq., for the Gaston delegation, responded to the voice of Lincoln and Catawba. pledging Capt. Hoke the undivided support of the Democracy of Gaston.

Wm. Furguson, and John McGinnass, Esqrs., of Gaston, a committee to prepare a report for the final that section," &c. It is obviously easily seen from and oppression. action of the Convention. The Committee having ed an address which was listened to with deep interest. When Mr. Burton had taken his seat, J. M. Newson, being called up, spoke until the Committee

Thomas F. Hampton, in behalf of the Committee, then reported as follows: REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party of Lincoln, Catawba, and Gaston Counties, in Convention assembled, congratulate the Country on the firm, manly, and united stand of the South in vindication of our principles and constitutional rights. We trust that the clouds that have so heavily hung over our prospects and property, will be dissipated by the light the Northern Whigs in a body, yield their support to of truth, justice, and reason; and while we ask for only our rights, in the language of our Jackson, "We will submit to nothing wrong.'

2. Resolved, That we rejoice in the prospect that the principles of Democracy, will once more be in the ascendancy in North Carolina; that she will disclaim the unnatural alliance of Federalism, and assume her has established beyond a doubt, that the Editors of ancient and natural position in the Republican ranks: and, with this view, we heartily approve of the prothe subject of these Resolutions, but we think they posed State Convention at Raleigh, for the purpose

of selecting a candidate for Governor. 3. Resolved, That the unrivalled reputation, exalted talents, and long services of the Hon. David S. Reid, time of the House in these injurious discussions. of Rockingham County, entitle him to the thanks of every democratic voter in North Carolina; and we in penning the article before us, which was nothing instruct our delegates to present his name as the candidate of our choice, and that the Chairman of this sentatives, whose influence they feared would prove

4. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen del- in order that we may not be obscure on this point, termine upon its candidates by Convention; be it meeting communicate this resolution to him. egates to represent Lincoln County, in the Democratic | we will notice here that the Editors after having gone State Convention, with the delegates heretofore appointed from Gaston and Catawba Counties.

5. Resolved, That we feel the importance of a united, cordial, and firm support of our candidates for the next General Assembly at the polls in August er Northern Whig leaders, was opposed to the prenext; and, with this view, we recommend the names of Capt. John F. Hoke, as Senator, and Col. Rich'd ed the Resolution to "get on to the calendar" in or-Rankin, Franklin D. Reinhardt, Col. Samuel N. Stowe, and Henderson Sherill, as members of the Commons, to the confidence and suffrage of every republican in these counties.

6. Resolved, That the Democratic party recognize the principles adopted in the constitutions of Wisconsin, New York, and several other States, that no pledge of the faith and credit of the State, binding the property of its citizens for time to come, for schemes Internal Improvement, shall be legal, unless it be enacted by one Legislature and confirmed by a subsequent session of the same; thereby having the sanction of popular approbation.

On motion of Mr. White, it was agreed, that the Convention should act on the resolutions separately; whereupon they were so read, and unanimously

In compliance with the 4th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates: Gen. Daniel Seagle, Wm. J. Hoke, Esq., Wm. Lander, Esq., A. W. Burton, Esq., A. J. Cansler, Capt. J. F. Leonhardt, Major Hull, Esq., Joseph Stamey, Capt. David Seagle, Wallace M. Reinhardt, Esq., Isaac Lowe, Esq., W. W. Monday, Esq., Thomas F. Hampton, Esq., Jacob Helderman, Esq., and R. E. Burch, Esq. On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were

On motion of Mr. Burton, the following committee was appointed to wait on Capt. Hoke, inform him of his nomination, and request his appearance in the Convention:—Thos. Ward, Esq., James H. White, Esq., A. W. Burton, Esq., Thos. F. Hampton, Esq., and Maj. A. P. Cansler, who returned was, in effect of but little consequence in our coin

tion upon the evident harmony in the party, and in a very handsome manner returned his thanks for the support he has received from the people of Old Lin-

Messrs. Furguson, Ford, and McGinnas were then appointed a Committee to inform Messrs. Stowe and

In case of failure of the attendance of the delegates pointed alternates for Old Lincoln.

On motion, the proceedings of the Contention were ordered to be published in the Lincoln papers and all On motion of Mr. Hampton, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secreta-

ries,—Adjourned. JOHN H. WHEELER, Chairman. THOMAS J. ECCLES, J. Secretaries.

Behind the Age. Among all her seaward looking cliffs, Spain has not a single light-house from the Pyrenees to Point Europia; she has no railroads, no canals, no telegraphs, and lately there has been no safety for travellers on the high way.

For the North Carolina Standard.

The Washington "Republic."

inclination to refer at the time of its first appearance,

but was restrained from doing so because we preferred

waiting for farther developments of the policy of the

Administration upon the subject. The article to which we refer is headed "Fanning the embers—Coalition of Northern and Southern factions," and in it the most

are mild-thinkers upon the subject of Slavery-a

statement notoriously at variance with the facts of the

case. The article is introduced with an elaborate

prelude, quite ingeniously framed, upon the 26th rule

of the House of Representatives, in order that the

common reader might understand the precise manner

in which Congress proceeded to dispose of Resolu-

the members, without the slightest chance for amend-

ment or explanation, are obliged to say yea or nay to the proposition. This is what is familiarly called gagging a resolution through the House," and, adds

the Editors, "it is an outrageous violation of the right

out wasting the time of the members of Congress to

wait for amendments, in order that we may have the

peculiar phraseology of each Northern fanatic on the

language in which they are couched may be. They

care not, the lowest abuse is quite acceptable, as they

proclaimed when they rallied to the support of Gott's

celebrated Preamble and Resolutions-the " memora-

have shown pretty clearly a disposition to encourage

quite destructive to the Taylor Administration. And

through their explanation, proceed to eulogize Mr. Vinton of Ohio, and other Whig leaders at the North,

for their mildness towards Southern rights, and more

than intimate that this gentleman, together with oth-

vious question on Gott's Resolution, because he wish-

der that it might there "perish in parturition"-an

consequence according to the assertion of the Editors.

Now it happened that a Mr. Haralson, while this

rition," would they not have voted with the 81, in-cluding Venable, Meade, and others whom the Re-

public endeavors to injure, for laying the proposition

was best, as they thought, to dispose of without fur-

to the calendar, it is never heard of again "?

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic party of Columbus county was held at the Court-House in Whiteville, on the 6th inst. MR. EDITOR: In a recent number of your paper see you very justly enter your protest against the course adopted by the National Intelligencer, in its On motion of John C. Powell, Esq., Richard leaning to Northern sentiment; and I hope, in connection with this subject, you will pardon me for in-forming you (a fact with which you are sufficiently

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

ed to act as Secretaries. On motion, the Chair appointed a Committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. conversant) that the Republic, if not in advance cannot be far in the rear of the Intelligencer. As evidence of the Northern leaning of the Republic, we beg leave to refer back a little to an article published The following gentlemen-were appointed upon said Committee: F. George, D. F. Williamson, M. Powell, W. J. Stanly, J. C. Powell. in that paper some time since, to which we felt some

After having retired for a short time, the Commit-

and exhibited throughout our land-when all the elecunning sophistry is used to pursuade its Southern friends that the great mass of the Whig party North ments of political power seem to be thrown into confusion-when the safety of our Union and the harmony which should exist between its different sections, are threatened-to recur to the fountain of then stated to Lashly, "that it made no difference power, to the great first principles upon which our government is based; and whereas, it has been the constant practice of the Democratic party, at all proper times and on all fit occasions, to publicly and openly avow, and freely and fully express its opintions. After going on to explain at some length, the article states that " if the main question is ordered to article states that "if the main question is ordered to be put, the matter is brought at once to an issue, and shape and control the leading interests of our common hard for a living, and therefore, he had better accept country: be it therefore

party of Columbus county, in public meeting assemthese sovereign States, and venerating the constitu-tion as the great cord which binds them together, self no longer, and communicated them to several citof free debate." Markeyou, it is an abolition Resolution that the article is about noticing, and hear the have seen, with deep regret and much indignation, the Northern portion of our confederacy wilfully dis-Editors: they assert that it is "gagging a resolution through the House," to bring it to a direct vote withregarding and nullifying that clause in the constitution which relates to the delivering up of fugitive slaves, and the many wrongs and insults which it has from time to time been perpetrating against the South and her institutions.

subject. And further, it " is an outrageous violation 2. Resolved. That our hopes are strong, and our of the right of free debate" to refuse the Northern men, who seize every opportunity of adding insult to injury, the privilege of drawing eight dollars per day out of the public Treasury, to make public denunciation of our institutions, with which their Legislative duties are in no way connected. The article proceeds confidence unshaken, in the great prinniples of States'

3. Resolved, That we believe in the strict letter of with the assertion that "in this manner, Mr. Giddings and those who act with him, have been enabled, the constitution, since, when a latitudinarian con-On motion of A. J. Cansler, the Chair appointed of a wool-comber. Buny than if he voluntarily prosecuted him—Lashly manifest and Joseph Wilson, Esqrs., of Cataw-ba—Thomas Ward and Joseph Wilson, Esqrs., of Cataw-ba—Thomas Hampton, Gen. Daniel Seagle, and A. J. of daying the would be in less uanger of losing his life. The senator from New York of a wool-comber. Buny life with Democratic aid, (a word that we shall notice be in less uanger of losing his life. The senator from New York of a wool-comber. Buny life with Democratic aid, (a word that we shall notice be in less uanger of losing his life. The senator from New York of a wool-comber. Buny life with Democratic aid, (a word that we shall notice be in less uanger of losing his life. The senator from New York of a wool-comber. Buny life with the wool of the losing his life was in will be diverted from its true purposes and proper sion that his life was in imminent danger at the hand the weight of his authority; that he was one of aims, and may be made the instrument of great wrong of Buchanan. The melancholy sequel proves that agents who infused this false impression into the ositions exceedingly offensive to the good people of

4. Resolved, That in order to get a full and general this quotation, that the Editors would insinuate, as the Chair canced upon Mr. Williamson and other gentlemen to address the Convention; and, when being called, A. W. Burton, Esq., arose and delivereffect destroy the object of Resolutions. For if Res- for the purpose of selecting and nominating a candi- iff and Mrs. Murphy at a short distance, who went to date for Governor. olutions are not acted upon, where is the necessity of

introducing them? Now we submit to your consid- 5. Resolved, That we concur in holding the State eration, if it is not evident that some one of the Res- Convention, at the City of Raleigh, on the 15th day olutions, if introduced, are compelled in the very na-ture of things to be acted upon, even though they all be suffered to go "on to the calendar," since it is a nominee all our aid and support, we join with New before him. About half way between the house and fact that there is some one Representative from almost Hanover and Cumberland, in recommending to the spring, Buchanan drew his double-barrel gun and shot Convention the name of Hon. James C. Dobbin as every Northern State, ever ready to urge these Resoour first choice.

lutions on the consideration of Congress. This we 6. Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting think quite evident from the history of the past, even be authorized to appoint fifteen delegates to represent turkey-hunting that morning,) placed it to his head of "the memorable occasion" referred to in the article the county of Columbus in said Convention. under consideration, the history of which proves that In obedience to the sixth resolution, the Chairman

these Resolutions, however offensive to the South the appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the him, and left in a fast walk in a westerly direction. Raleigh Convention :- F. George, J. C. Powell, N. This was done in full view of Mr. Murphey and L. Williamson, M. Powell, G. W. Godwin, A. F. Powell, W. J. Stanly, J. Mills, J. H. Gore, J. Cox, C. Hill, G. W. Hill, James Beach, C. Haynes, J. C. Pierce.

ble occasion" referred to by the Republic. Thus On motion, the Chairman was added to the delefar, we think it conclusive that the article in question

For the further action of this meeting, the following preamble and resolutions were respectfully submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is a Commoner to be elected the Northern agitators in introducing and wasting the from the county of Columbus, and a Senator to be chosen from the District composed of Bladen, Bruns-We propose now to notice the object of the Editors wick and Columbus, to represent them in our next Legislature; and whereas, it is expedient, for the turned north, and went and killed Lashly, and in less more perfect organization of the Democratic party, than fifteen minutes, was at Mr. Jones's, seemingly in and the more effectually to ensure its success, to de- fine spirits, lively, perfectly calm, and free from all

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic citizens of Columbus county, in public meeting assembled, respectfully recommend that a County Convention be held at Whiteville, on Monday of May Court next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of selecting and nominating a County candidate, and also recommend one for the District.

Be it further Resolved, 'That we have learned with event that would have been the natural and certain the deepest sorrow the death of Hon. John C. Calhoun, the great metaphysician and statesman of America, whose high moral worth and great superiority of tal-Resolution was under consideration, moved to lay it ent, must command the admiration and win the love on the table, which failed by a vote of 81 to 85. Here of all who place anything like a just estimate upon was a direct proposition to get rid of the offensive real true greatness.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in Preamble as well as the Resolution, and we submit the Wilmington Journal, and the Fayetteville North it to the impartial judgment of any intelligent man, Carolinian be requested to copy. if Mr. Vinton and other patriotic Whig leaders at the On motion of Dr. Formyduval the meeting adjourn-North had wished to get this Resolution " on to the

RICH'D WOOTEN, Ch'n. calendar" for the purpose of destroying it "in partu- ed. A. F. POWELL, Secretaries. N. L. WILLIAMSON.

THE RALEIGH STAR AND EDWARD STANLY. WE on the table? Is not the affirmative of this question clip the following from the Raleigh Star of 3d April. self-evident? As they did not vote for laying this The Editor is commenting upon the speech of Mr. Stanly, recently delivered in the House of Represenproposition on the table, but with Giddings and Co. for retaining the proposition, is it not evident that they disagree with that part of the article of the Republic tatives, upon the slavery question. The Star is a which says, that if a proposition of the kind "gets on Whig paper, but goes with the South on the slavery question. Mr. Stanly is a Whig, as every body The Editors next proceed, after having as they knows. In the speech which the Star is commen ing on, Mr. Stanly said that if the people of Nashsupposed sufficiently prepared the minds of their readville do their duty when the delegates to the Southers, to expose Mr. Venable, Meade, and others as agitators, for the very simple reason that they voted

public money in speechmaking upon a subject that it comments upon it now : "It is unfortunate that Mr. Stanly has not been able ther debate, since the views of each were sufficiently to perceive the extent of the aggressions actually perpetrated and threatened by the North against the South; that he too lightly regards the grievances of ton, Esq., and Maj. A. P. Cansler, who returned was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opinwith Capt. Hoke, whom the Chairman addressed, informing him of his nomination. Whereupon Capt. Hoke arose, and, in a very appropriate, but brief address accepted the honor conferred upon him.

James H. White, Esq., the former sterling republican Representative, then congratulated the Convention was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opintion was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opintion was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opintion was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opintion, a matter that was, in effect, of but little consequence in our opintion, in as much as it involved nothing more nor less
than simply, shall the proposition be retained before
the House for fruitless discussion, or shall it be
brought to a direct issue in order that both parties may
have the chance of showing their sentiments by a
direct vote? In this vote, we think from what has
direct vote? In this vote, we think from what has
a designing factious spirit; and thus
gives encouragement to the fanatics—the very men
the Bouth is a designing factious spirit; and thus
gives encouragement to the fanatics—the very men
the Bouth is a designing factious spirit; and thus
gives encouragement to the fanatics—the very men
the Bouth is a designing factious spirit; and thus
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the Bouth is a designing factious spirit; and thus
gives encouragement to the fanatics—the very men
the Bouth is a designing factious spirit; and thus
were entirely dependent upon his very men
the latter; erroneously attributes the excitement at
the South is a designing factious spirit; and thus
were entirely dependent upon his very men
the latter; erroneously attributes the excitement at
were entirely dependent upon his a very honest and good, but simple minded
has a very honest and good, but simple minded
has a very honest and good of the latter; erroneously attributes the exc direct vote? In this vote, we think, from what has already been shown, there was no expression of opinion either for or against the proposition. It was simply a vote for determining the manner of disposing of the Resolution. It was then certainly no disparagement to Mr. Venable, or any other gentleman, to yote with Giddings or any body else in determining the last to do injustice to Mr. Stanly, plainly and vote with Giddings or any body else, in determining the manner in which they should act upon the Resolution, especially when they chose that mode in which W. Holden, Esq., and Perrin Busbee, Esq., are appointed alternates for Old Lincoln. " wrongs-that their rights under the Constitution have seen that the mode they adopted was simply to avoid a long and irritating debate. But how is the case with those peculiarly mild thinkers and non-agitators—the glorious Whig leaders of the North who voted with Giddings, not only to refuse to lay the proposition on the table, but also in vavor of the discrete research in the proposition of the substitution of the substitution. The substitution of th

HORRID ASSASSINATION! A most horrid and shocktur, on Thursday, the 21st inst., by Dr. G. W. Senators Douglas and Seward, shows exactly how the Buchanan, upon the body of William H. Lashly. fraud that elected Taylor was commenced and confive thousand distinguished characters, of all ages and summeted: On motion of John C. Powell, Esq., Richard Buchanan was arrested for stealing a watch in the Wooten, Esq., was called to the Chair, and N. L. summer of last year, which caused at the time and Williamson and A. F. Powell, Esqs., were request- for months after, considerable excitement in Newton speech delivered a few days since. He went out of number of Frenchmen is that in France genius is county. Public opinion seemed to sway to and fro his way to get an opportunity of bearing his individ- more patronized, no matter in what circumstance it occurs, while in England few persons of talent, if are circumstances attending the commission of the racy to what he and his associates are pleased to call

last offence, which go far to substantiate the truth of the slave interest. He assured southern Senators that being known. the first charge which was preferred against Buchanan. The facts connected with the commission of this most aggravated offence, have been communicated to us somewhat in detail. It appears that during the ness in this respect is fully appreciated. His motive The following are among those with After having retired for a short time, the Committee reported through their Chairman, F. George, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It becomes especially necessary in times of great excitement and trial, as at present felt times of great excitement and trial times of great times and the very charged. His motive is not difficult to comprehend. It was necessary for him to say thus much in order that his speech might the consistent with his representations to the professor times and the very charged. His motive is not difficult to comprehend. It was necessary for him to say thus much in order that his speech might to comprehend. It was necessary for him to say thus much in order that his speech might to comprehend. It was necessary for him to say thus muc quently if he ever heard John Dunn, (who was the support the election of Gen. Taylor? And with a principal witness for the State in the watch case,) view to induce the people to vote for him, drd he not say anything about him or threaten his life," to pledge Gen. Taylor to the approval of the Proviso? which Lashly replied that he had not. Buchanan Mr. Seward—The Senator will allow me to answer which Lashly replied that he had not. Buchanan whether he had heard Dunn say anything or not, so he would tell him so, and stand up to it in a Court of justice." "That," he said, " would answer the same purpose, and that three or four hundred dollars was no object to him." He also reminded Lashly that he was very poor and dependent, and had to work the offer." To all of which, Lashly indignantly replied, "that he would not swear to a lie and send his congress; which bill, to be passed by Congress, I soul to hell for him or any other man." Mr. Lashly said, would be one containing the Proviso, and no 1. Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democratic plied, " that he would not swear to a lie and send his bled, cherishing as our fondest hope the Union of kept the particulars of this conversation to himself as izens, who advised him to take out a warrant and have Buchanan arrested. He said, "he had resolved to make Buchanan's propositions public, even at the sacrifice of his life—that he would permit no such villainy to remain concealed within his breast;" but declined the advice of his friends, stating as a reason,

that he looked upon a man who would make such a proposition none too good to serve cheerfully in the Penitentiary for years, and come out and take his life for exposing him." That he would, however, suggest a plan, which he believed to be the only safe one to induce Buchanan to renew the proposition in is clear; the people of New York were cheated out the hearing of others. That he wanted to reveal the of their votes; yea, another: General Taylor was secret, but would like to be forced to do so, as he elected by fraud; Who perpetrated this fraud? Who thought he would be in less danger of losing his life deceived the people? The Senator from New York

arrest Buchanan and hear what passed between him on the authority of another. This point is important and Lashly. Buchanan first inquired of Lashly if he had any water. Lashly pointed him to a spring about Lashly, placing the gun nearly to his head and shootiug off his left cheek and nose. He then deliberately took the gun which Lashly had, (he having been Col. Williamson, who being unprepared, did not venture to show themselves, he being armed with a did not apprehend that any human eye saw him commit the Murder, and no doubt designed and intended to return to Decatur, believing that the crime would be charged to some one else. This is inferred from the fact that he left his horse behind him, and about \$50 in his office, and on leaving town, endeavored to impress several persons with the belief that he was going to Mr. Jones's house, which is about one mile from Decatur, and was seen to go in that direction, until he passed out of sight-but immediately excitement. He remarked to Mr. Jones "that he had come out to get his dinner, and asked what he should do to pay for it ?" Mr. Jones replied, "that he didnt know, unless he brought some water for the old lady to cook with." He immediately took the pail and went and brought some water, and after his return, was talking in a lively and animated tone with the family, when an acquaintance of Mr.

Jones's rode up to the gate, and remarked that Buchanan had killed Lashly. On hearing this, Buchanan left suddenly, and has not since been heard of. It is evident that he did not intend to leave the country, but had determined to kill Lashly, and if suspicion should rest upon him, he was no doubt fully prepared. in his own mind, to prove an alibi. This fiend in human shape laid his plans well, and had not Mr. Murphy and Colonel Williamson went with Lashly, at his own request, they would have been successful. But the deepest laid plans to conceal crime are sometimes frustrated, and it has become an old saying, that " Murder will out !" We sincerely hope that Buchanan will not escape, but that he will yet be apprehended, and made to suffer the penalty affixed, by

law, for the commission of a premeditated and coldblooded murder. Buchanan was raised in Georgia, and has friends in various parts of Mississippi, where he will probably tarry, until he determines definitely upon his course. He is a man of low statute, well set, about five feet six or eight inches high, heavy eyebrows, black eyes, and dark red complexion and dark hair. He speaks low, and has a bad downcast countenance, but affects to be very social. He is a great lady's man, and remarkably fond of buttermilk, which he agitators, for the very simple reason that they voted with Giddings and Co. to sustain the previous queswith Giddings and Co. to sustain the previous question, and dispose of the question without wasting the fore referred to this speech, and shall not offer any 30 years. It is believed that at least \$1000 reward

will be immediately offered for his arrest. Mr. Lashly was born in Virginia, but his father moved to Murfreesborough, North Carolina, from which

NOVEL VOTE OF THANKS. It has become the custom in this country to vote thanks under all circumstances; but the instance noticed below, we think, is the first in which a meeting has been organized and a formal resolution passed, voting thanks to God. It was on the occasion of the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Adams, of Syracuse. At the close of the funeral exercises, a meeting of the clergy was held, Rev. Dr. Condit, of that city, in the Chair. The following resolution was then drafted by a committee, and un-

animously adopted: Resolved. That thanks are due to the Great Head

MESSES. DOUGLAS AND SEWARD. The following recent passage in the United States' Senate, between

this question-not from any consequences that may result to myself at all, however. I never did pledge Gen. Taylor to any thing. I expressed my own be-lief that Gen. Taylor, if elected President of the United States, would leave the question of the organization of new territories to Congresss; and that in my own judgment, founded altogether on the means of information in possession of every body, Gen. Taylor would not veto a bill which would be passed by

Mr. Douglas-That comes pretty near it. The Senator made no pledges; he only made representations. He did not say that Gen. Taylor would do so and so, but expressed the opinion that he would, and succeeded in making the people of New York believe that the opinion was well founded. I will now ask the Senator from New York if the people of that State could ever have been induced to vote for Gen. Taylor, Sir Humphry Davy was the son of a carver on wood, if they had not been made to believe that he would have approved the Proviso? Mr. Seward-I think not. I think undoubtedly

the result would have been otherwise. Mr. Douglas-The Senator thinks not. One thing in order to detect and expose the guilty party. The circumstances would seem to throw the responsibility upon one or the other of the two important persona-

ges. The one is the eminent citizen who occupies the White House by virtue of this fraud, according to the Senator's confession; the other is the Senator himself. The President, according to all appearances, has vindicated himself by the direct and unequivical disavowal in his several messages, of the sentiments and opinions imputed to him by the Senator and shot him again, mangling it in a most shock- from New York. Under this view of the case, the ing manner. He then laid Lashly's gun down by responsibility rests with all its force and odium upon from New York. Under this view of the case, the

the Senator from New York. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. We have long thought that these useful men-we mean those who are realgood shot gun and a brace of pistols. He, doubtless ly useful, having labored to acquire a knowledge of

> Hundreds are found in every county willing to accept a Justice's commission without compensation. but what are their objects? and what benefit accrue and powers in the most simple case that would arise. | number of fifty-eight, followed pell-mell." We have too many "Squires" for men so knowing, since at least half of them never get half a chance

to make a display. We go for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people, and a limitation in number (say one or two) to each Captain's district. They should have a certain and reasonable compensation for whatever they do. This plan, we think, would ensure the selection of intelligent and responsible men. As our constitution points out a different mode of apto secure their election by the people. Some other alterations having been suggested and urged, we deem this subject worthy of being considered in connection with them. The office of a Justice is much too important to be entrusted to careless hands. Asheborough Herald.

A Sign in Old Massachusetts. A year ago set of Wilmot Proviso Resolutions passed the Masset of Wilmot Proviso Resolutions passed the Mas-sachusetts Legislature with only one dissenting voice. perceived that we have reason to fear the acquisition In the Senate on Tuesday last, Mr. Buckingham presented a Memorial from 277 persons, asking the Leg-benefit to our young State. And were it not for

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania has passed, ayes 50, (nearly all Democrats,) noes 40, (all Whigs,) the bill to repeal certain sections of the infamous law of 1847, prohibiting justices of the peace, aldermen, constables, &c., from assisting in the recapture of fugitive slaves. Will Virginians note

MEN OF GENIUS. Mr. Douglas—And here I will notice a remark of English, Scotch and German, and next Italians, Dutch nations, the greatest proportion were Frenchmen, next the Senator from New York, Mr. Seward, in his and others. The reason given for there being a greater they are not rich or well dressed, have any chance of

classical scholars of his age, was the soon of a poor weaver, and for many years struggled with the most distressing poverty. D'Alembert, the French mathematician, was left at the steps of a church by his parents, and was brought up by a poor woman. He arrived at great celebrity, but never forgot his nurse. Masaniello, who headed a successful revolt against the Austrian government at Naples, was a poor seller of fish. Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventer of the machinery for cotton spinning, was a country barber, or a dealer in hair. Miss Benger, the authoress of the "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and other productions of merit, was so poor in early life, that, for the sake of reading, she used to peruse the pages of books in the bookseller's windows, and returned day after

day to see if another page had been turned over. Sir Edmund Saunders, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of Charles the Second, was an errand boy. The famous Ben Johnson worked some years as a bricklayer. Kepler spent his life in poverty. Pope Adrian VI. could not in early life afford candles ; he often read by the light of the street lamps. Claude of Lorraine, was the apprentice of a pastry cook. and was apprenticed to an apothecary. Dr. Isaac Milmer, professor of mathematics at Cambridge, was a weaver. Dr. White, professor of Arabic at Oxford, was a weaver in his youth. Edmund Stone, the famous mathematician, was a gardener's boy, and taught himself to read. Buchanan, the Scotish historian, was born of poor parents, and underwent many diffi-culties. William Hutton, the historian, was the son of a wool-comber. Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, was the son of a tinker, and himself

followed the plough. Captain Cook, the circumnavighe did not mistake Buchanan's true character. On the minds and hearts of the people of his own State, and ator, was at first a cabin boy. Daniel Defoe, the 21st inst., about 10 o'clock, A. M., he went to the new thereby induced them to give their votes for a man author of Robinson Crusoe, was the son of a butcher, and had to struggle with many misfortunes. James Ferguson, the astronomer and philosopher, was the son of a poor laborer, and was a shepherd. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, was the son of a weaver. Gifford, the distinguihed editor of the Quarterly Review, was at one time so poor that he could not buy paper, and would work algebraical questions with a blunted awl on fragments of leather.

John Harrison, who received of parliament £20,000 for his time-keeper, to determine longitude at sea, was the son of a carpenter, and instructed himself in me-

TURKEY. Characteristic particulars of the behaviour of the Hungarian refugees on their late departure from Shumla to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, are given by the correspondent of the Times:

"When Achmet Effendi, who reached Shumla on the 5th Febuary, began to make preparations for the departure of the fugitives, Kossuth declared to him that he would rather shoot himself than consent to their numerous duties-ought to have a just and lib- be removed from Asia. To this the diplomatist, with eral compensation for their services. Our Clerks, true Turkish phlegm, replied, that 'it was a pity to Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, all receive pay anticipate that fate from which none can escape; but for their services, while a Justice of the Peace, that man would often follow his inspirations. Koswhose legal attainments should certainly be such as suth subsequently addressed a brilliant speech to his to acquaint him with his powers and duties, gets no followers in order to excite them to accompany him : compensation for his labor and loss of time, and al- but with little success. Casimir Batthyany intend most invariably, however just his judgment, subjects ed to have attempted to escape before Achmet Effenhimself to the aspersions and abuse of the party di's arrival; but the Turks by seizing his horses deagainst whom he decides. The natural consequence feated his plans: he seemed much moved on hearis, that we have but few Justices who know, or strive to know, how to discharge faithfully the complicated duties of their responsible office. The head missioner has demanded further instructions from Conof a family who entertains due regard for those whom stantinople. Messaros and Stein (Ferhad) were much Heaven has confided to his guardianship and protec- cast down : Maurice Perezel, on the contrary, declartion, must shrink from duties which exact time and ed that he willingly went into exile, as he would labor, and yet tender no compensation. Men of in- never have returned to Hungary even if permission tellect, men who consult properly their own interests, had been granted him to do so. A strange scene will seldom take upon themselves arduous tasks des- took place between Ballogh and his son. The fortitute both of honor and rewards; and the intelligent mer, as a renegade, was to be removed to Aleppo, Justice who does undertake, under such circumstan- while his son, as a Christian, was to proceed to Kuces, to prepare himself for the proper discharge of tahia. The idea of being separated from his son alhis duties, while he makes great personal sacrifices, most drove the old man mad. He declared that he deserves the thanks of the community which he had been vilely deceived by the Turkish government and, throwing his 'fez' at the feet of Achmet Mussulman.

At one o'clock on the 15th the mournful process to the public? They are just ignorant enough to be sion started. Kossuth, who had previously commitunable to comprehend their duties, and therefore fool- ted his last will to the hands of the Turkish commis ish enough to believe themselves wise, and sufficient- sioner, sat buried in his cloak in the corner of his ly vain to seek unmerited honors and the exercise of carriage; his wife accompanied him. Batthyany. nominal authority. We have Justices on every hand, though the expression of his counterance was sad. who delight to hear themselves called "Squire," a- sat as proudly as ever in his saddle. The Counters mong whom not one in ten understands his duties was in a close carriage. The others, to about the

CALIFORNIANS. The cry is still they come. W stated last week, that more than three hundred emigrant teams had crossed the lows river at this point, number. We have taken pains to inquire at the different ferries, and we learn that nearly eight hundred teams have already passed through lows city; and the emigration has as yet but threly commenced. It is absolutely alarming. The number from Johnson pointing Justices, an amendment would be necessary county will be about one hundred and twenty-five. But few of them had yet left. Taking this county as a criterion, and supposing they will go from all parts of the State in the same ratio as from here, there will be not less than ton thousand that will leave Iowa in the next two or three weeks. Iowa must feel the loss of so many able-bodied men leaving the State at one time. And when we take into consideration that, on an average, they will take with them not less than five hundred dollars each, it will be slature to instruct Mr. Webster to vote for the inser- constant and rapid influx of emigrants from other tion of the Wilmot Proviso in the new Territorial States to this, the loss would be felt to a much greatbills, and against the bill of Mr. Mason, concerning fugitive slaves. Mr. Hilliard opposed the reference of this paper to any Committee, and on motion of Mr. Hazen, it was laid on the table by a vote of 15 to 11.

A Sign in Pennsylvania. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a strong vote, have postponed a set of Wilmot Proviso resolutions to a day beyond the expiration of the session.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

voted with Giddings, not only to refuse to lay the people believe in that District." Wit. Jour.

The production of the Church, that our departed brother was considered proposition on the table, but also in vavor of the district proposition on the table, but also in vavor of the district proposition on the table, but also in vavor of the district proposition of the consistency. The production of the consistency of the sustaining power of that Gospel which, for a quarter of a central power of that Gospel which, for a quarter of a central table, but also in the attitude of non-agulators, whose Convention for the nomination of candidates the Northern Whig leaders in the attitude of non-agulators, whose Convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that such a thing of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that the table, but also for the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that the deep evits and profitable best in the state of the such power of the time the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that the deep evits and profitable best in the state of a convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that the deep evits and profitable best in the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of candidates the first time that guarded of the state of the convention for the nomination of the first time that guarded of the convention for the nomination of the conve